SUGGESTIONS

REGARDING

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

ASSAM.

BY

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CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

	Para.	Page.
Tour of inspection—Goalpara, Kamrup	1	1
" Darrang, Sibsagar	2	*ib.*
" " Lakhimpur, Khasi and Jaintia hills	3	*ib.*

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Districts to which report relates	4	2
Mountain ranges enclosing the Assam valley	5	*ib.*
Assam valley, general character	6	*ib.*
Chief classes of forest in Assam valley	7	3
Limits of distribution of principal trees	8	*ib.*
Export of timber from Assam	9	4
Important articles of local consumption	10	5
Other forest produce—Muga silk	11	*ib.*
Lac and India-rubber	12	*ib.*
Object of forest administration in Assam	13	6
Tea boxes and building wood	14	*ib.*
Private forests in Assam	15	*ib.*
Government forests	16	7
General and climatic effects of forests in Assam	17	9
Forests in Assam valuable State property	18	*ib.*
Total area held by tea planters	19	10
Conditions under which land is alienated	20	*ib.*
Effect of these conditions	21	11
The value of forest land alienated should be determined by forest officers	22	*ib.*
Commencement of forest administration in Assam	23	*ib.*
Receipts and charges	24	12
Importance of forest conservancy generally	25	*ib.*
Forest administration to be an integral part of the general administration of the province	26	*ib.*
Functions of the Chief Forest Officer	27	13
Advantages of system proposed	28	*ib.*
Details of arrangement proposed	29	*ib.*
Garo hills	30	*ib.*
Nowgong	31	14
Naga hills	32	*ib.*
Sylhet	33	*ib.*
Khasi and Jaintia hills	34	15
Recapitulation	35	*ib.*

CHAPTER II.

GOALPARA.

Area, boundaries, maps	36	15
General character of the forests	37	*ib.*
Upper belt	38	16
Middle belt	39	*ib.*
Lower belt	40	*ib.*
Area of sâl, khair, and sissu forest	41	17
Sidli forest, fire protection	42	*ib.*
System of lines at right angles laid through the forest	43	18
Lines of communication required	44	*ib.*
Advantages of practicable lines through the forest	45	*ib.*
Few practicable lines better than numerous lines not practicable	46	19
Valuation surveys	47	*ib.*
Working of the forest	48	20
Grass land in and near the forest must be burnt early in the season	49	*ib.*
Ripu and Chirang—plan of working	50	21

	Para.	Page.
Lines of communication	51	21
Marketable timber available	52	*ib.*
Timber depôt at Dhubri	53	22
Systematic working plan of reserves not of immediate necessity	54	*ib.*
Guma forest	55	23
General character of forests	56	*ib.*
Working of the forest	57	*ib.*
Valuation surveys	58	*ib.*
Fire protection	59	*ib.*
Lines of export from Government forests	60	24
Private forests in the district and on the outskirts of the Garo hills	61	*ib.*
Supply of forest produce from private and Government forests considered	62	*ib.*
Importation of timber and India-rubber from Bhutan	63	25

CHAPTER III.

KAMRUP DISTRICT.

Area, boundaries, maps	64	25
Forests demarcated and remaining to be demarcated	65	26
Requirements of population	66	*ib.*
Rani and Kulsi forests, Configuration of the ground	67	*ib.*
Character of vegetation	68	27
Lines of communication through the forests required	69	*ib.*
Fire protection	70	*ib.*
History of fire protection	71	28
Future measures suggested	72	*ib.*
Valuation surveys	73	29
Valuation surveys must be deferred at present	74	*ib.*
Timber cut hitherto	75	30
Future timber operations	76	*ib.*
Teak plantations	77	31
Ravages of the borer	78	*ib.*
Future operations	79	32
Sissu and India-rubber	80	*ib.*

CHAPTER IV.

DARRANG DISTRICT.

General remarks	81	32
Reserved forests—Charduar, Nowduar	82	33
Khalingduar and Bhamraguri	83	*ib.*
General character of reserves	84	*ib.*
Balipara sâl forest	85	*ib.*
Future prospects of the sâl forest	86	*ib.*
Semi-deciduous forest	87	34
Character of evergreen forests	88	*ib.*
Timber operations—Sâl	89	*ib.*
Ajhar	90	35
Caoutchouc tree	91	*ib.*
System followed in planting	92	*ib.*
Compartment lines	93	*ib.*
Nursery	94	36
Transplanting	95	*ib.*
Planting on forks of trees	96	*ib.*
Main conditions of success	97	*ib.*
Future operations	98	*ib.*
Estimated outlay	99	37
Saving to be made by planting out at greater distances	100	*ib.*
Preventing risk of blanks more important	101	*ib.*
Trees to be planted with the rubber trees	102	38
Can the width of the clearings be reduced	103	*ib.*
Part of the plantation should be on high ground	104	*ib.*
Plantation at Tezpur	105	39

CHAPTER V.

SIBSAGAR.

General remarks	106	39
Country between Dhodar Allee and the Naga hills	107	*ib.*
Chief classes of forest—Soom forest	108	40
Forests on high ground	109	*ib.*
Forests on low ground	110	41
Useful woods	111	*ib.*
Present forests sufficient for the requirements of the indigenous population	112	42
Increase of population	113	*ib.*
Requirements of tea planters—Charcoal	114	*ib.*
Area of forest required to yield the charcoal now consumed	115	*ib.*
Wood required for tea boxes and building	116	43

	Para.	Page.
Demarcation of forests necessary for the sake of the tea-planting interest	117	43
Forests proposed to be demarcated—Pani Dehinga forest	118	ib.
Dirai forest	119	44
Obhoypur forest	120	ib.
Solah forest	121	ib.
Hachorah forest	122	ib.
Kakhadanga forest	123	ib.
Recapitulation	124	45
The Nambar forest to be added to the charge of the Sibsagar officer	125	ib.
Receipts and charges	126	ib.
Payments made for timber standing upon land taken up for tea	127	ib.
Control of soom forests	128	46
Sale of timber	129	ib.
Charcoal	130	ib.
Elephant mehals	131	47
Reserves in the Naga hills district	132	ib.
Local establishment	133	ib.

CHAPTER VI.

THE NAMBAR FOREST.

Position, boundaries, maps	134	48
Villages in the forest	135	ib.
General character of the forest	136	ib.
Principal trees	137	ib.
Supply of timber from the forest	138	49
Arrangements for working	139	ib.
Cultivation of nahor and ajhar	140	ib.
Plan to be followed	141	50
General remarks	142	ib.

CHAPTER VII.

LAKHIMPUR DISTRICT.

General remarks	143	50
Character of forest	144	ib.
Important trees	145	ib.
Aim and object of conservancy	146	ib.
Export of wood for fancy and cabinet work recommended	147	51
Forests proposed to be declared reserved forests—Solaguri forest	148	ib.
Jokai forest	149	ib.
Dehingmukh forest	150	ib.
Parapara forest	151	ib.
Makúm forest	152	ib.
Character of vegetation—Hollong	153	ib.
Nahor	154	52
Sappa	155	ib.
Makai	156	ib.
Palms	157	53
Bamboos	158	ib.
Area of forest must be reduced	159	ib.
Projected railway through Makúm forest	160	ib.
Bamboo forest in the northern part	161	ib.
About 180 square miles to be retained	162	54
Examination of forest	163	ib.
The country east of the Makúm forest should be examined	164	ib.
Forest near the oil-wells	165	55
Teak plantation	166	ib.
Treatment of the plantation	167	ib.
Recapitulation	168	ib.
Receipts and charges	169	56
Soom forests	170	ib.
Origin of these soom forests	171	ib.
Establishment	172	ib.

CHAPTER VIII.

KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

General remarks	173	57
Character of forest	174	ib.
Mode of cultivation	175	ib.
Explanation of the bareness of the plateau	176	ib.
Certain portions of plateau are better wooded	177	58
Forests on the northern half of the hills	178	ib.
Rights of Government	179	ib.
Forest near Shillong	180	ib.
Jaintia hills reserved forest	181	59
Treatment of additional reserves	182	60

CHAPTER IX.

CAOUTCHOUC.

	Para.	Page.
Distribution of India-rubber tree throughout Assam	183	60
Collection of rubber prohibited except in the Garo hills	184	*ib.*
Statistics of export of rubber from different districts in Assam	185	61
Rubber trade carried on by Marwari traders	186	*ib.*
Indian Forest Act does not give power to tax minor forest produce	187	*ib.*
Power to grant passes for imported produce	188	*ib.*
Proposed depôts for passing India-rubber	189	*ib.*
Rubber mehals to be sold to highest bidder	190	62
Regulation might be passed for taxing foreign India-rubber	191	*ib.*
Existing arrangements sufficient in Garo hills	192	*ib.*
Rubber from private estates in British territory	193	*ib.*
Working of above plan	194	*ib.*
Extermination of naturally grown India-rubber inevitable	195	*ib.*
Methods employed by collectors	196	*ib.*
Limited areas on which protection should be attempted	197	63
Imperfect information available regarding yield of India-rubber trees	198	*ib.*
Doubts regarding success of other than epiphytic rubber trees	199	*ib.*
Protected rubber forests recommended	200	*ib.*
Protected rubber forests must be made accessible	201	*ib.*

CHAPTER X.

FINANCIAL.

Forecast of average receipts and charges for next three years—Receipts	202	64
Charges, conservancy and working	203	*ib.*
Establishments	204	65
Increased subordinate establishments proposed	205	*ib.*
Distribution of subordinate establishments	206	66
Comparison of proposed with now sanctioned establishments	207	67
Summary	208	*ib.*

Note.—The systematic names of trees are those of the *Flora of British India* and other recent standard works.

D. B.

SUGGESTIONS

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Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India.

Dated Goalundo, the 17th May 1879.

INTRODUCTION.

Tour of inspection. Goalpara. Kamrup.

I ENTERED Assam at the Sankosh river, near the Haldibari police station, on the 4th February 1879, and in company with Mr. Gustav Mann, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Mr. W. R. Fisher, the officer in charge of the Goalpara forest division, devoted the time from the 5th to the 9th February to an examination of the Ripu, Chirang, and Sidli forests in the Eastern Duars. On the 10th February, we marched to Gosaingaon, which is situated on the borders of the Guma reserved forest, and, after examining it, on the 11th proceeded to Dhubri, where Mr. Fisher remained. At Dhubri I met Mr. A. C. Campbell, the Deputy Commissioner of the Goalpara district, and from thence we marched *viâ* Lakhipur and Agia to Jira and Damra, at the foot of the Garo hills, where I met Captain H. J. Peet, the Deputy Commissioner of that district. The 18th and 19th February were devoted to excursions into the Garo hills, and we then marched to the Milmillia forest near the Kulsi river in the Kamrup district, where we were met by Mr. A. J. Mein, the officer in charge of the Gauhati forest division. In company with Mr. Mein we examined the reserved forests of the Kamrup district from the 22nd to 26th, and reached Gauhati on the 27th February.

Darrang. Sibsagar.

2. From Gauhati we went to Tezpur by steamer, and after spending from the 3rd to the 5th March in company with Mr. D. P. Copeland, the Divisional Forest Officer, in examining the Charduar forest and the rubber plantation, proceeded from Tezpur by steamer to Nigriting, and from that place marched to the Nambar forest *viâ* Golaghât. The 14th to 17th March were spent in the Nambar forest, and we then marched through the Sibsagar district to Dibrugarh. At Sibsagar we were joined by Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, the officer charged with the examination of the Government forests in that district, who accompanied us through the Sibsagar and Dibrugarh forests. I had also the privilege of meeting Colonel A. E. Campbell, the Deputy Commissioner, at Sibsagar, and the two Sub-Divisional Officers, Captain LaTouche at Jorhat, and Mr. G. Godfrey at Golaghat.

Lakhimpur. Khasi and Jaintia hills.

3. From Dibrugarh we marched to Jaipur, and devoted the 2nd to 7th April to an examination of the Makùm forest and of the country around Makúm. From that place we returned *viâ* Dumduma to Dibrugarh, which we reached on the 10th April. Mr. R. B. McCabe, the Assistant Commissioner at Jaipur, was good enough to accompany me from Jaipur to Makúm and from

Makúm to Dibrugarh. At Dibrugarh I met Colonel J. M. Graham, the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur.

From Dibrugarh the steamer took us to Gauhati, whence I proceeded on the 27th April to Shillong and Jowai, returning to Gauhati on the 10th May. On my way down the river I met at Tezpur Colonel A. K. Comber, the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang, and at Gauhati Major Michell, the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup. At Shillong I met Colonel J. F. Sherer, the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia hills, and at Jowai Captain W. F. Trotter, the Sub-Divisional Officer. At Shillong the main proposals of this report were submitted to the Chief Commissioner. I left Gauhati on the 13th May and proceeded by steamer to Goalundo.

Besides the civil officers, I had the privilege of meeting a number of the gentlemen engaged in tea planting in the different districts visited by me; and in submitting the present report, I desire to acknowledge the ready courtesy with which both tea planters and civil officers have furnished me with the information which I have endeavoured to collect regarding the forests of this progressing and important province.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Districts to which report relates.

4. The present report relates chiefly to the Assam valley districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur, and the Khasia and Jaintia hills, but certain proposals of a general character are submitted regarding organisation and other cognate matters. These proposals, as far as they go, relate to the entire province. Much of the information embodied in the present report I owe to Mr. Gustav Mann, the Chief Forest Officer in Assam, and he is my principal authority on the character of the forest growth in places not actually visited by me.

Mountain ranges enclosing the Assam valley.

5. The Assam valley, from Sadiya to Dhubri, is 384 miles long with an average width of 60 miles. On both sides of the valley rise mighty mountain ranges, the Himalaya on the north side being covered with perpetual snow, while on the south side the valley is bounded by the mountains which are commonly known as the Naga, Jaintia, Khasia, and Garo hills. The north-eastern branch of this mountain range separates the feeders of the Brahmaputra river from those of the Kyendwen in Burma and Manipur, while the western branch divides the waters of the Surma river from those of the Assam valley. The north-eastern branch runs from north-east to south-west, while the western branch has a due westerly direction. Where the two branches meet, the mountain range has its greatest elevation, attaining 9,000 and in one place 12,600 feet. From this central mass of hills, which is inhabited by Nagas, one branch trends in a north-easterly direction at a somewhat lower elevation, and its continuation is the Patkoi range at the head waters of the Dehing river. The other branch consists of the Jaintia and Khasia hills with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, rising in the Shillong peak to 6,450 feet, and the Garo hills which are somewhat lower. The outer ranges of the Himalaya and the hills which surround the head of the valley are for the most part clothed with dense forest. The ranges which bound the valley on the south side—the Naga, Mikir, Jaintia, Khasia, and Garo hills—have their lower slopes clothed with dense forest, while further inland the forest has been mostly cleared away by continued jhúm cultivation. A few limited tracts of dense forest remain untouched along the higher ranges, such as the Saipung forest at the head of the Kopili river, in the eastern portion of the Jaintia hills, and the forest which clothes the high range east of Tura in the Garo hills. But there are large tracts of high forest in the valleys and along the banks of the numberless streams which run down from these hills.

Assam valley. General character.

6. The head of the Assam valley, including the Lakhimpur and part of the Sibsagar and Darrang districts, may be designated as a forest country, the greater portion of the land which is not under cultivation being stocked with dense and chiefly evergreen forest.

The middle and lower portion of the valley, on the other hand, is a comparatively open country with vast extents of open grass land, and forest only

in the vicinity of the hills, on the extensive tracts of high land and on the isolated hills which are found in this part of the valley.

In the lower and more open part of the valley, the best cultivated tracts are in Sibsagar, the district between the Dikhu and Dhansiri rivers; in Nowgong, the banks of the Kalang river; in Darrang, the Mangaldai sub-division; in Kamrup, the district north of the Brahmaputra and a belt south of the river, between the Grand Trunk Road and the sâl forests which skirt the foot of the hills.

The distinguishing features of the waste and forest lands of the lower portion of the valley north of the river are extensive sâl forests on high ground and vast stretches of grass lands often without a tree for miles. These large areas of grass land (savannahs) are chiefly found in the Goalpara district, between the Champamoti and Manás rivers, and in the eastern portion of the Darrang district. At the foot of the Himalaya there are belts of evergreen forest in Goalpara and Darrang, while in Kamrup the foot of the hills is skirted by open grass lands, which in the western part of that district also clothe the slopes of the outer hills. Evergreen forest is also found along streams and on stretches of low ground in Goalpara and Darrang, and blocks of evergreen forest at a distance from the hills are not uncommon in Darrang to within 12 miles of the river. The largest extent of sâl forest near the foot of the hills is west of the Champamoti river, in what may be described as the waterless belt, corresponding to the Bhabar at the foot of the North-West Himalaya, and on stretches of high ground between that belt and the main river. In the waterless belt most of the streams which pass through it are dry, and along these dry stream-beds there are vast extents of open deciduous forest, mostly young, and consisting principally of khair and sissu. Stretches of similar forest, but without sissu, are also found below the foot of the hills in Kamrup and Darrang.

South of the Brahmaputra and east of the Mikir and Rengma Naga hills there are considerable stretches of evergreen forest in the plains, especially near the hills, while west of the Mikir hills the forest is mostly deciduous, sâl being the chief tree to within a few miles west of Gauhati; while in the forest east of Gauhati sâl is only found in a few small patches, the forest generally being of a mixed character. In this portion of the valley the evergreen forest is limited to the sides of the streams and to stretches of low ground between the hills.

Chief classes of forest in Assam valley.

7. In the Assam valley we may distinguish between the following chief classes of forest and waste lands; *first*, grass lands (savannahs), often with scattered trees, among which semul (*Bombax malabaricum*) is the most common; *second*, sâl forest; *third*, forest of sissu (*Dalbergia Sissoo*) and khair or koir (*Acacia Catechu*) with other deciduous trees; *fourth*, mixed deciduous forest, in which, besides semul, udal (*Sterculia villosa*), koroi (*Albizzia procera*), amara (*Spondias mangifera*), roghu (*Anthocephalus Cadamba*), bhela (*Semecarpus Anacardium*), kumbi (*Careya arborea*), akshi (*Dillenia pentagyna*), and sida (*Lagerstrœmia parviflora*) are the most common; *fifth*, evergreen forests which vary exceedingly as regards the principal kinds constituting them in the different portions of the valley. Species of *Amoora*, *Michelia*, *Magnolia*, *Quercus*, and *Castanopsis* are invariably found in them, and on low ground *Dillenia indica* is throughout the valley one of the constituent trees. On high ground sam (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*) occurs all over the valley, while nahor (*Mesua ferrea*) is common in the evergreen forest of the upper portion. Paroli (*Stereospermum chelonoides*) is a characteristic tree of the evergreen forest of Upper Assam, and here it is generally in leaf throughout the year, though it is deciduous in other parts of India, and is occasionally leafless in March and April in dry places in Assam. In the Goalpara district it is associated with sâl and is deciduous. The soom forests of Upper Assam form a remarkable sub-division of the class of evergreen forest.

Bamboo forests may be entered as a *sixth* class, but in the plains they are found only in certain portions of the Lakhimpur district, associated with the trees of the evergreen forest. As a *seventh* class may be entered canebrakes, which are common on low ground throughout the valley.

Limits of distribution of principal trees.

8. As regards the limits of distribution of the more important trees in the Assam valley, it may be said that ajhar (*Lagerstrœmia Reginæ*), sam (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*), otengah (*Dillenia indica*), and semul are found throughout the Assam

valley. Nahor (*Mesua ferrea*) is only found in the upper part as far down as the Mikir hills on the south, and the Charduar forest on the north side of the river, although it is common in the evergreen forest of the Garo and Khasi hills.

Sâl, sissu, and khair are only found in the lower part of the valley, the upper limit of sissu forests being on the Manás river.* Khair extends as far as the Charduar.

The upper limit of sâl on the north bank are the Balipara and Garumari forests west of the Bhairabi river, while south of the Brahmaputra a few isolated patches are found in the Nowgong district as far east as Koliabar. Small patches of planted sâl are found in the eastern part of the Sibsagar district, between the Disang river and the foot of the hills. *Dillenia pentagyna* and *Lagerstrœmia parviflora* extend upwards as far as sâl, with which they are associated. Isolated trees of these two species are found in dry forests at the foot of the Naga hills as far east as the Dikhu river.

Export of timber from Assam.

9. Considering the forests from an economic point of view, the chief point that should be mentioned is that the timber of sâl, sam, and ajhar, produced in the Goalpara and Kamrup districts, form important articles of export to Bengal, chiefly for boat-building, and the smaller timber for house-posts. The great mass of the timber at present exported to Bengal from Assam comes from the extensive forests in the zemindari estates of the Goalpara district, particularly from Parbatjuar, Bijni, and Mechpara. But these forests have furnished timber for export during a long series of years; large tracts have been overworked and are in an impoverished condition. Therefore, although the zemindari forests, owing to their enormous extent, will always be in a position to furnish some timber for export to Bengal, the supply from that source and the size of the timber must eventually diminish.

Under these circumstances, it is fortunate that Government has at the back of these large private forests in the Duars of Goalpara and in the southern part of the Kamrup district tracts of forests which, though at a considerable distance from the main river, and mostly overworked in former years, or injured by jhúm cultivation, will be in a position to supply the market of Eastern Bengal as the supply from the zemindari estates diminishes and the size of the timber yielded by them gets smaller.

It has been maintained that the Assam forests produce no really valuable timber, and under the influence of this idea, the teak plantations on the Kulsi river in Kamrup and on the Dehing river in Lakhimpur were established in 1869 and 1872. The plan was to substitute in the Assam forests a wood really valuable for the numerous kinds which were then supposed to be without value. In framing this plan, the fact was lost sight of that Assam is situated outside the range of the natural growth of teak, and that its climate is widely different from that of Burma and other countries in which the teak tree has its home. These plantations are described in detail in another part of this report; they will be interesting experiments, but the hope of converting the Assam forests into teak forests should be entirely abandoned. Nor is this measure in any way necessary. It is true that the Assam forests do not produce any wood which, like teak, unites durability with many other excellent qualities, but the useful woods in the Assam forests are numerous, and, as the local demand for timber increases, they will become better known and more employed.

As handsome woods likely to be useful for cabinet and fancy work may be mentioned amari (*Amoora spectabilis*), gonserai (*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*), bola (*Morus lævigata*), sam (*Artocarpus Chaplasha*), poma (*Cedrela Toona*†), and titta sappa (*Michelia species*).

However, the demand for cabinet and fancy work is a very small matter as compared with the demand for sâl timber for the innumerable boats which navigate the Brahmaputra and Ganges rivers and their creeks and tributaries, and for the building of which the sâl forests of the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, and the Garo hills, as well as those of the Western Duars in Bengal, have contributed the *dhúms* (short logs 7 feet in length) for centuries. The private forests of Goalpara now only yield inferior dhúms of small girth and half sapwood,

* Mr. Mann tells me there existed in former years a few scattered sissu trees on the south bank of the Brahmaputra opposite Poba; they were cut down and used for building at Dibrugarh, and none now remain.

† There are probably several species of Poma (Toon) in Assam.

which boat-builders are compelled to use in default of better material, although the sapwood which borders the planks can hardly hold the clamps which fasten them together for more than three years. The wood-cutters, tempted by the high prices, up to Rs. 30 a pair, for dhúms of superior quality, are now working them out from the remote forests of Bhutan and the Garo hills. But if the Government forests of Lower Assam are efficiently protected and carefully managed, they will, within a short time, furnish a supply of timber large enough to provide a considerable part of the material for boat-building in Lower Bengal.

10. Important articles of local consumption and trade are canes and bamboos and canoes cut from sâl, sam, gonserai (*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*), hollock (*Terminalia myriocarpa*), kokon (*Duabanga sonneratioides*), and semul, and (in the Goalpara district) of gugera or makria (*Schima Wallichii*). Important articles of local consumption.

Firewood and charcoal may also be classed as important articles of local consumption in Assam. A considerable quantity of firewood is cut and sold for the supply of the river steamers, particularly on their downward course at the stations above Dhansirimukh. From information collected, I am inclined to think that the consumption of wood on this account exceeds 100,000 maunds a year. This wood is chiefly cut in Government forests, and the present practice is to grant licenses to timber-cutters at the rate of one rupee per mensem for each axe. When the working of the coal fields in Upper Assam actually commences, the consumption of wood fuel by steamers will probably cease.

Large quantities of charcoal are made in Government forest lands chiefly for the supply of tea factories. The arrangements under which this is done are: either to levy a rate of 2 annas per maund on all the charcoal made in Government forests; or, for the planter to take a piece of Government land on pottah, paying at certain rates for the trees standing on this land, and paying in addition the usual rent for the land until the wood has been cleared and the land is relinquished by him. The attempts hitherto made to invent machinery to do away with the use of charcoal in firing and drying the tea and to use coal instead have not yet given a favourable result, and it is doubtful whether the tea industry will ever be able to do without charcoal. The yield of tea in Assam in 1878 amounted to 28½ millions of pounds of tea, the outturn will be much larger in 1879, and an equal quantity of charcoal in weight is used for its manufacture.

11. Of other forest produce, the muga silk, which is reared in the soom forests, is an important article of consumption within the province, but its export is insignificant. In the Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, and the western portion of the Sibsagar district, the trees on which the caterpillar is reared (*Machilus odoratissima*, the soom tree, and *Tetranthera monopetala*, the sualu) are planted near villages, but in the Lakhimpur district and in the eastern part of Sibsagar there are extensive soom forests, often at some distance from the villages. The eggs are laid upon small hooked sticks, which are made by tying together a number of pieces of straw; these are hung up on the trees, and when the caterpillar is ready to spin, it descends from the trees and the cocoons are spun between dry leaves collected for the purpose. Three crops are generally obtained during the year,—the autumn crop, which requires sixty days, the winter crop which requires ninety, and the spring crop, which only requires forty days. The areas occupied for rearing the muga worm pay the annual revenue assessed upon high land, *viz.*, 8 annas per bigha. But large areas of soom forests in Lakhimpur and the eastern portion of the Sibsagar district are not occupied and pay no revenue to Government. These old soom forests would seem to shew that in the times of the Assam Rajas, before the Burmese invasion, the muga silk industry was much more important than it is now, and indeed, of late years, the production of muga silk has rather declined instead of increasing. Other forest produce. Muga silk.

12. Lac and India-rubber are exported largely: the lac insect is chiefly reared on two kinds of fig (*Ficus cordifolia* and *Ficus laccifera*), which are planted on a large scale near villages in the Kamrup and Darrang districts. These plantations, however, are entirely artificial, and have no connection with the natural forests. The India-rubber exported from Assam is chiefly brought from the forests situated beyond the frontier and beyond the inner line in Lakhimpur, and the quantity collected in the Government forests is comparatively small. But though the areas where the *Ficus elastica* grows and from which caoutchouc is imported into Assam are very extensive, the supply Lac and India-rubber.

must eventually diminish, and therefore it is necessary to protect and improve a portion at least of the natural rubber-producing forests of Assam, and to provide for a certain supply in the future by establishing plantations on a large scale.

Numerous elephants caught in the Assam forests are annually exported from the province. Herds of elephants are very numerous in the Assam forests, and it is not impossible that arrangements might be made to increase the number of animals caught.

Object of forest administration in Assam.

13. From an economic point of view, therefore, or with regard to their direct utility, it may be said that forest administration in Assam is required: *first*, in order to secure a permanent supply of timber for the Bengal market from the Goalpara and Kamrup districts; *second*, to maintain a permanent supply of timber as well as of firewood and charcoal for local requirements; *third*, to increase the supply of India-rubber by planting and by the care of certain specially selected tracts; *fourth*, wherever other more convenient sources are not available, to facilitate the supply of wood and timber for public works, roads, bridges, and buildings.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that the indigenous agricultural population in Assam does not to any great extent depend upon the forests for the supply of their requirements in wood and timber, with the exception of canoes and trees for boat-building. The splendid bamboo plantations and groves of trees which surround each hamlet furnish them, as a rule, with all the material they require for building and other purposes. And it may be added that forest administration in Assam has become necessary, not so much in order to provide permanently for the requirements of the indigenous agricultural population as to provide the wood and other forest produce required by the extension of the tea industry, by the growth of trade and the development of lines and means of communication.

Tea boxes and building wood.

14. The remarkable fact of a considerable importation of planks into Assam proper for making tea boxes requires some notice here. Teak and thitka planks from Burma, mango wood from Bengal, and a variety of other woods are imported for this purpose. This, however, is not so much a forest—as a labour—question. The tea boxes in Assam are made of imported instead of indigenous wood, not because the wood is wanting, but because the labour is not available. Matters, however, are changing. At the saw-mills set up near the mouth of the Dehing river, planks for tea boxes are cut of semul and other soft woods, and at many gardens the steam engines which are used for rolling the tea during the season are used from November to March for cutting planks for tea boxes and planks and scantlings for building. The number of woods indigenous in Assam and suitable for tea boxes is very large, and it will suffice here to mention a few of the most important kinds:—

Roghu—*Anthocephalus Cadamba.*	Hollong—*Dipterocarpus pilosus.*
Semul—*Bombax malabaricum.*	Hollock—*Terminalia myriocarpa.*
Kokon—*Duabanga sonneratioides.*	Jutili—*Altingia excelsa.*
Sappa—*Michelia* sp.	Sutiana—*Alstonia scholaris.*
Poma—*Cedrela Toona.*	Gomari—*Gmelina arborea.*

Other trees, such as bola (*Morus lævigata*), ajhar (*Lagerstrœmia Reginæ*), gonserai (*Cinnamomum glanduliferum*), makai (*Shorea assamica*), would make excellent tea boxes, but they will probably, as a rule, be too valuable for other purposes.

Considering that an imported tea box costs from 2 to 3 rupees, and that in most places boxes of indigenous wood might be made for half that amount, it seems likely that eventually the importation of wood for tea boxes will cease, and this will largely increase the demand for wood in Assam. A box holding on an average 100 lbs. of tea requires from three-quarters to one cubic foot of timber; for an export of 20 million pounds,* therefore, about 180,000 cubic feet of timber will be annually required for boxes. Another important local demand that will arise is for good building wood; for the present temporary houses and godowns at the tea factories must ere long be replaced by permanent structures, and this will create a considerable and steadily increasing demand for house-posts, beams, scantlings, planks, and shingles.

Private forests in Assam.

15. Considering the forests in the Assam valley with regard to their ownership, it may be said that in the Goalpara district about 520 square

* Estimated yield of tea in the Assam valley in 1878. In Sylhet and Cachar indigenous woods are used for tea boxes.

miles or 332,800 acres, or somewhat more than one-half of the forest land is included within zemindari estates. In the other districts tea planters are the chief private proprietors of forest, and the extent of these private forest lands appears from the following figures, which are taken from the Annual Tea Report for 1878 :—

District.	Approximate area in acres.		Total.
	Planted.	Not planted.	
Cachar	42,199	92,551	134,750
Sylhet	14,713	39,426	54,139
Goalpara	270	737	1,007
Kamrup	6,999	12,435	19,434
Darrang	14,125	54,485	68,600
Nowgong	10,324	32,695	43,019
Sibsagar	34,194	112,877	147,071
Lakhimpur	23,781	93,527	117,308
Khasi and Jaintia hills	1,235	836	2,071
	147,840	439,569	587,409

Of the 439,569 acres held by planters but not planted, the greater part is forest, *viz.*, nearly the whole in Cachar, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur, and a large portion in the other districts. Altogether it may fairly be said that between 300,000 and 400,000 acres, or say 550 square miles of land not planted, but in the hands of planters, is forest, the remainder being chiefly grass land.

It may here be mentioned that in the Garo hills the whole of the forests are Government property. In the Khasi hills, the forests are the property of the village communities, and the right of Government is limited to a half share in the net forest revenue. In the Jaintia hills, some of the forests are private property, but the great mass belong to Government. In the Naga hills, as far as they are under protection, the forest land is considered to be at the disposal of the British Government.

16. The aggregate area of the Government forests is given as follows in Mr. Mann's report for 1877-78 :— **Government forests.**

	Square miles.
Reserved forests	1,982
Gazetted unreserved forests	695
Not gazetted Government forests	5,399
Total	8,076

It is believed that this approximately represents the total extent of Government forests in Assam. The area of Assam within the inner line is 45,302 square miles: the Government forests therefore in this province form 17 per cent. of the entire area, and the proposals of the present report contemplate the demarcation to be permanently maintained as reserved forests of 2,783 square miles, or 6 per cent. of the entire area, as shewn in the following statement :—

District.	Name of the Forest.	Area in square miles.
Goalpara	Ripu	65
	Jengasi-Charaidaka	3
	Ateabari	14
	Chirang	250
	Sidli	68
	Bijni	33
	Guma	25
		458

District.	Name of the Forest.	Area in square miles.
KAMRUP	Barduar	24
	Pantan	12
	Matiakhar	3·5
	Kulsi plantation	5·5
	Jara	1
	Milmillia	2
	Additions proposed west of the Kulsi river	25
	" " east " "	15
		88
DARRANG	Balipara	88
	Khalingduar	20·6
	Charduar	80
	Bhamraguri	0·6
	Garumari	0·3
	Nowduar	82
		271
NOWGONG	Kholahat	3
	Deboka	0 8
	Diju valley	4·3
		8
NAGA HILLS	Nambar	389
	Mikir hill	81
	Daigurung	16
		486
KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS	Saipung	50
SIBSAGAR	Pani Dehinga	34
	Dirai	19
	Obhoypur	15
	Solah	1·5
	Hachora	1·5
	Kakadanga	30
		101
LAKHIMPUR	Solaguri	90
	Jokai	10
	Dehingmukh	21
	Parapara	42
	Makúm	180
	Kuddum	25
	Bhorolwah	8
		376
CACHAR	Upper Jiri	24
	Lower "	14
	Barak	67
	Sonai	18
	Katakhal	80
	Dhaleswari	33
	Inner line	509
		745
SYLHET	Langai and Singla	200
	TOTAL	2,783